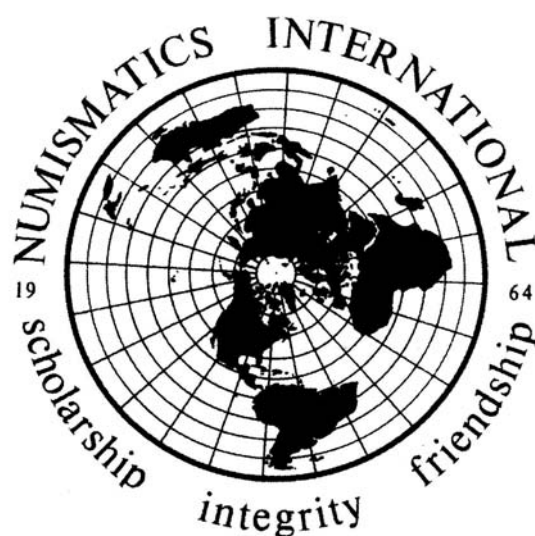


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COINAGE OF KUTCH, PART III

by Richard K. Bright

The Indian State of Kutch had but three rulers during the 124 years from 1818-1942. Desalji II and Pragmalji II ruled for 42 and 16 years respectively which means that Khengarji III who followed them to the throne was the Rao of Kutch for 66 years, a reign which is probably among the longest in recorded history. So long did he rule that his coinage which was struck in both his name and that of the contemporary English sovereign shows the name of each of the English rulers from Victoria to George VI. The Victoria coinage can be divided into the "Queen" and "Empress" types. This article will give a general background of his coinage and describe in detail his "Queen Victoria" coins.



















Although Khengarji's coinage was extensive and regular no new denominations appeared during his reign; indeed, gold seems to have been abandoned as a coinage metal. His first types followed closely in style those of his predecessor but in 1881 a new copper coinage was initiated which was, in execution, cruder than the previous. By 1892 the die cutting of the larger coppers became finer (the smaller not being coined) and from that time forward showed continual improvement in quality. Meanwhile, the silver coin types, with the exceptions of minor varieties, continued in the same style (with only the appropriate changes in name and dates) as that instituted by Pragmalji II. A new mint opened at the state capital of Bhuj in 1928 at which time the die cutting of the 2½ and 5 kori coins was executed more delicately and this in combination with usually sharp strikes gives these coins a workmanship to equal that of any in the world. A new type of half and one kori was put into circulation at this time which resembled in style the larger silver pieces and these were equally well executed. There was also at this time a rearrangement and refining of the copper coin designs. From this date to the end of his reign in 1942 there was no basic change in his coins.

All copper and silver denominations of his coins are known in the name of Empress Victoria and George V; only the trambiyo, dokdo, 1½ dokdo, and ½ kori are lacking for Edward VIII and George VI. The 1½ dokdo, kori, and 5 kori are known for Queen Victoria and the trambiyo, dokdo, 1½ dokdo, 3 dokdo, and 5 kori for Edward VII. There is a reasonably good probability that other denominations were struck for the last two mentioned rulers but are unreported to this time.

Something of a puzzle exists in connection with the edge design of the 2½ and 5 kori pieces. All of these coins struck prior to 1927 have reeded edges and most have the lettered edge of later years impressed over this milling. Coins dated after 1927 have only the lettered edge. In the 1920's the bottom fell out of the silver market so that counterfeiting these large silver pieces became a profitable business. Some of these forgeries were so well done that merchants and government officials were confused as well as the common people. To make fakery more difficult, when the new

mint opened in 1928 these denominations were struck in a lettered collar rather than a simple reeded one. The problem is how did coins dated prior to this time get the lettered edge? The reasonable answer is that the government recalled as many of these pieces as possible and, as a mark of authenticity, impressed the lettered edge over the reeded one on the genuine coins and withdrew from circulation the fakes. Thus it would seem that the lettered edge is a mark of validation analogous to counterstamps used for such purposes in other areas of the world. It is useless to differentiate between coins with reeded vs. reeded and lettered edges in the listing; coins dating back to the first years of Pragmalji II have been found both ways.

Kutch coins from the mid-17th century to the last issues of 1947 depicted, apparently without exception, the trident of the goddess Asapura. In addition, the coins usually showed a representation of the Rajput dagger or 'katar'. From 1862 to 1947 all gold and silver coins and the holed bronzes from 1942-47 show either an open or closed crescent moon between the trident on the left and a katar to the right. Very little variation is noted in the trident from 1862 on except that on the holed bronzes it has no bottom cross bar and, as mentioned, the crescent was either open or closed. The katar, on the other hand, comes in a great variety of shapes from the crudely simple design found on the early coins to the ornate representation on the last holed bronze coins. For the listing in this and the following articles the style of the katar will be given by the designations given below.

					
I	II	IIa	IIb	IIc	IId
					
III	IV	IVa	V	VI	VII
					
VIIa	VIII	IX	IXa	IXb	X

On B-81, B-81a, and B-83 of Pragmalji II and a variety of B-108a (1½ dokdo, 1892AD/1948SE) the katar points to the left. On the rest of the copper coinage up to 1926 it points to the right. Thereafter and on all silver and gold from 1862 it points up.

1876 was the last year of the regular coinage of British India which gave Victoria's title as Queen; she was styled as Empress on coins dated 1877 and later. This change of title on Kutch coins did not take place until 1880. All

coins from 1876-79 were struck in both the name Khengarji III and Queen Victoria. The 1 kori coin of 1876 is apparently relatively scarce. It is unlisted in Yeoman and hadn't been seen by Clark although his numbering system left a place for it. The only reference to it I've found is in Codrington's article "The Coinages of Cutch and Kathiawar" which appeared in the Numismatic Chronicle, Ser. 3, vol. 15, 1895 where it is listed and clearly illustrated. The other references used for this and subsequent articles on the coinage of Khengarji III are Yeoman's "Modern World Coins" and Clark's "The Modern Coinage of Kutch". The "Empress Victoria" types will be covered in the next article.

In the official British roster of ruling princes Khengarji's full list of titles is 'His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Khengarji, Sawai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.' Mirza is a Persian word meaning literally "son of a lord". In Nagari, 'za' is written with a dot under the character for 'ja' as ज्ञ but on Khengarji's coins the dot was either omitted or placed above the character in error forming 'jan'

Coins in the following listing will be given three numbers: Bright, B---; Yeoman, Y---; and Clark, Cl---.

KHENGARJI III

1876-1942AD - 1932-98SE

COPPER

B-97 1½ Dokdo. In center circle, AD date with سنه 'sana' (year) and dagger (Type II) below. Urdu margin legend in four parts starting at top and reading clockwise:

ملکہ معظمہ کوین وکٹوریا

Malikah Mu'azzamah Queen Victoria
"Her majesty, Queen Victoria".

Rev. In center circle: trident and SE date below.
Margin legend divided in four parts:

म हा राओ श्री खें गार जी
M(a)-ha-ra-o Sri Khen-ga-r-ji

Dates observed: 1876AD/1933SE

B-97a 1½ Dokdo. Same as B-97 but Victoria's name written in Urdu وکٹوریہ

Y-A1
Cl-25 Dates observed: 1877AD/1933SE 1878AD/1935SE
1877AD/1934SE 1879AD/1929SE* (Sic)
1878AD/1934SE

* An apparent mule with a Pragmalji reverse of B-85a

SILVER

B-100 1 Kori. Obverse Urdu legend reads:

ملیکہ
کوین وکٹوریا
۱۸۷۶ء

Malikah "Her majesty
mu'azzamah
Queen Victoria Queen Victoria
zarb Bhuj 1876 struck in Bhuj
1876".

Rev. Trident, closed crescent, and dagger (Type I)
over Nagari legend in two lines, SE date below.

मा हा रा उ श्री / खे गा र जी / १९३२

Ma-ha-ra-o Sri / Khen-ga-r-ji / 1932

Dates observed: 1876AD/1932SE

5 Kori. In circle and border of 16 leaves on wavy
stem, leaf tips facing clockwise, Urdu legend reads:

ملیکہ
کوین وکٹوریا
۱۸۷۶ء

Malikah "Her majesty
mu'azzamah
Queen Victoria Queen Victoria
zarb Bhujnagar 1876 struck in
Bhuj city 1876".

Rev. In circle: trident, closed crescent, and dagger
(Type IIa) over one line Nagari legend, SE date
below:

को री पां उ १९३३

Ko-ri pan-ch 1933

"Five kori, 1933".

Nagari margin legend giving the Rao's full name and
title and place of minting:

मा हा रा जा धि रा ज मि र जा म हा रा श्री
Ma-ha-ra-ja Dhi-ra-j Mi-r-ja(Sic) M(a)-ha-ra-o Sri

खे गा र जी बहादुर क स मुन
Khen-ga-r-ji B(a)ha-du-r* K(a)-chh-bhu-j

* The first coins on which Khengarji is styled
"Sawai Bahadur" are dated 1894AD.

Edge inscription if impressed over reeded edge:

KUTCH * क च * * BHUJ * * मु न *

Dates observed: 1876AD/1933SE

COINAGE OF KUTCH, PART IV

by Richard K. Bright

The 'Empress Victoria' types of Khengarji III were ini in 1880 when the five kori piece was struck and by 188 copper and silver denominations were represented with exception of the half kori which was probably first st in 1898. This denomination has proven to be the scarc the 'Empress' series. For illustration of dagger type the edge inscription usually impressed over the reeded of the 2½ and five koris see Part III.

In name of Empress Victoria, 1880-1901

COPPER

B-103 1 Tramhiyo. In center, AD date with سنہ "sana (year), and dagger (Type IIb) below. Urdu mar
Y-C1 legend:
Cl-37

وکتوریا قیصر ہند ضرب بھوج

Victoria kaisar Hind zarb Bhuj

"Victoria, Empress of India, struck in Bhuj

Rev. In center: trident and SE date. Nagari legend:

मि र जा म हा रा ओ श्री खे न ग र ज

Mi-r-jan(Sic!) M(a)-ha-ra-o Sri Khen-ga-r-j

Dates observed: 1881AD/1938SE 1883AD/1939S
1882AD/1938SE 1883AD/1940S

B-104 1 Tramhiyo. Obverse like B-103. Rev. In cen trident and SE date. Nagari margin legend:

Cl----

म हा रा ओ श्री खे न ग र ज . क च्छ -

M(a)-ha-ra-o Sri Khen-ga-r-ji . K(a)-chchh

Rao's title and name faces in; state name face at bottom.

Dates observed: 1883AD/1940SE

B-105 1 Dokdo. Like B-103.

Y-D1 Dates observed: 1882AD/1938SE 1883AD/1939S
Cl-36 1882AD/1939SE

B-106 1 Dokdo. Within dotted circles obverse and re like B-104 but dagger Type II.

Y-D1
Cl-36 Dates observed: 1883AD/1940SE 1884AD/1940S

B-106a 1 Dokdo. Similar to B-106 but obverse margin end spaced in four parts and total design gene
Y-D1 more delicately executed.
Cl-36b

Dates observed: 1892AD/1948SE

- B-106b 1 Dokdo. Similar to B-106a but Victoria written
Y-D1 وکتور and dagger Type IX.
Cl--- Dates observed: 1899AD/1956SE
- B-107 1½ Dokdo. Like B-103.
Y-E1
Cl-35 Dates observed: 1882AD/1938SE* 1883AD/1939SE
1882AD/1939SE* 1883AD/1940SE
* Dagger type is IIa.
- B-108 1½ Dokdo. Like B-104.
Y-E1
Cl-35a Dates observed: 1883AD/1940SE* 1885AD/1942SE**
1884AD/1940SE 1887AD/1944SE**
1884AD/1941SE 1888AD/1944SE**
* Dagger type is II.
** Dagger type is IV.
- B-108a 1½ Dokdo. Like B-106a except dagger is Type IIb.
Y-E1
Cl-35b Dates observed: 1892AD/1948SE* 1894AD/1950SE
* Dagger points either left or right.
- B-110 3 Dokda. Like B-106 but dagger is type IV and on
Y-F1 the reverse there are six-petaled rosettes before
Cl-34 and after the state name.
Dates observed: 1883AD/1940SE* 1887AD/1944SE
1886AD/1942SE 1888AD/1944SE
* Dagger is Type IIa.
- B-110b 3 Dokda. Obverse like B-106b.
Y-F1 Rev. Like B-110 but more delicately executed.
Cl-34a Dates observed: 1894AD/1951SE* 1899AD/1955SE
* Dagger type is II.

SILVER

- B-111a ½ Kori. Urdu legend reads:
Y-G1 وکتور
Cl-33a قبیضہ ہند
Victoria kaisar "Victoria Empress
Hind zarb of India, struck
Bhuj 1898 in Bhuj, 1898".
Rev. Trident, open crescent, and dagger (Type III)
over Nagari legend in two lines, SE date below.
म हा रा उ श्री / खें गा र नी / १८९४
M(a)-ha-ra-o Sri / Khen-ga-r-ji / 1954
Dates observed: 1898AD/1954SE
- B-111b ½ Kori. Obv. like B-111a. Rev. Like B-111a but
Y-G1 dagger is Type IXa and श्री instead of श्री.
Cl-33a Dates observed: 1899AD/1955SE 1900AD/1956SE

B-112 1 Kori. Obverse legend similar to B-111a but Victoria written ویکٹوریا. Rev. Like B-111a but closed crescent and dagger type I.

Dates observed: 1883AD/1939SE* 1885AD/1941SE
1883AD/1940SE 1897AD/1954SE**

* I have in my collection a contemporary forgery of this date. The obverse Urdu legend is somewhat cruder than the norm; the reverse has the three symbols at the top placed askew and poorly spaced and the Nagari characters of the legend and date are similarly misplaced. The weight is 4.2gms., about 0.3gms. light, and the worn spots have a coppery color indicating a lower than normal silver content.

** This date is listed in Clark as Cl-32 but the spelling of Victoria on this variety was not used on other denominations after 1894. I believe it to be either a die-cutting error or an erroneous listing.

B-112a 1 Kori. Like B-111a.

I-H1 Dates observed: 1897AD/1954SE 1898AD/1955SE
Cl-32a 1898AD/1954SE

B-112b 1 Kori. Like B-111b.

I-H1 Dates observed: 1899AD/1955SE 1900AD/1956SE
Cl-32a 1899AD/1956SE 1900AD/1957SE

B-113b 2½ Kori. In foliate border Urdu legend as on B-112. Rev. In circle: trident, closed crescent, and dagger (Type I) over two line Nagari legend and SE date.

की री अदी / न रब क कृ न / १९३८
Ko-ri a-di / j(a)-r-b K(a)-chchh-bhu-j / 1938
"2½ kori struck in Kachchhbhu-j, 1938".

Nagari margin legend giving the Rao's name and title:

म हा रा जा धि रा ज मि र जा म हा रा उ
M(a)-ha-ra-ja Dhi-ra-j Mi-r-jan(Sic!) M(a)-ha-ra-o
श्रि खेन गा र जी ब हा ड र
Sri Khen-ga-r-ji B(a)-ha-du-r

Dates observed: 1881AD/1938SE 1882AD/1938SE

B-113c 2½ Kori. Obverse like B-113b but Urdu legend like B-111a. Rev. In circle: trident, open crescent, and dagger (Type I) over two line Nagari legend and SE date:

की री अदी / क कृ न / १९५१
Ko-ri a-di / K(a)-chchh-bhu-j / 1951

Nagari margin legend giving the Rao's name and title:

• म हा रा जा धि रा ज मि र जा
• M(a)-ha-ra-ja Dhi-ra-j Mi-r-jan(Sic!)
म हा रा उ श्रि खेन गा र जी सा वा ई ब हा ड र
M(a)-ha-ra-o Sri Khen-ga-r-ji Sa-va-i* B(a)ha-du-r

* Written ५ on 1953SE and later reverses.

Dates observed: 1894AD/1951SE 1898AD/1954SE
 1895AD/1951SE 1898AD/1955SE
 1897AD/1953SE 1899AD/1955SE
 1897AD/1954SE

The obverse of this type shows variations in the number of points to the top center leaf (3 or 5), the number of points or short rays on the bottom center figure (12, 14, 15, or 16), the positions of the leaves and buds to each side of the bottom figure and the dot of — .

B-113d 2½ Kori. In circle and border of 12 leaves on wavy
 Y-11 stem, leaf tips pointing clockwise, Urdu legend as
 Cl-31c B-113c. Rev. Like B-113c.

Dates observed: 1899AD/1955SE 1899AD/1956SE

B-114 5 Kori. In circle and border of 16 leaves on wavy
 Y-J1 stem, leaf tips pointing counter-clockwise, Urdu
 Cl-30 legend as on B-112. Rev. In circle: trident,
 closed crescent, and dagger (Type V) over Nagari
 legend and SE date.

कोरी पंच / १९३७

Ko-ri pan-ch / 1937

"Five kori, 1937".

Nagari margin legend as on B-113b but 'Ma' of Mahara-
 ja written म and plus the second line of the center
 legend of the reverse of B-113c.

Dates observed: 1880AD/1937SE 1881AD/1937SE

B-114a 5 Kori. Like B-114 but leaf tips point clockwise.

Y-J1 Dates observed: 1881AD/1937SE 1881AD/1938SE
 Cl----

B-114b 5 Kori. Obverse like B-113b. Rev. Like B-114.

Y-J1 Dates observed: 1881AD/1938SE 1884AD/1940SE
 Cl-30a 1882AD/1938SE 1884AD/1941SE*
 1882AD/1939SE 1885AD/1941SE
 1883AD/1939SE 1885AD/1942SE
 1883AD/1940SE 1886AD/1943SE

* A variety of this date and possibly the following
 three have a less ornate dagger Type VI.

B-114c 5 Kori. Obverse like B-113c. Rev. Like B-113c but
 Y-J1 dagger Type IV, second line of Nagari in the center
 Cl-30b reads ५ कोरी पंच and ५ कोरी 'savai' in the margin
 legend.

Dates observed: 1894AD/1950SE 1896AD/1954SE*(Sic)
 1894AD/1951SE 1897AD/1953SE
 1895AD/1951SE 1897AD/1954SE
 1895AD/1952SE 1898AD/1954SE
 1896AD/1952SE 1898AD/1955SE
 1896AD/1953SE

* An inconsistent date combination.

The obverse of this variety isn't found with the variations observed on the similar B-113c, possibly because the engraving was easier due to the larger area to be filled.

B-114d 5 Kori. Obverse like B-113d but 16 instead of 12
Y-J1 leaves. Rev. Like B-113d but dagger Type IX.
Cl-30c Dates observed: 1899AD/1955SE 1899AD/1956SE

During the short reign of Edward VII, Khengarji struck tram-biyos, dokdos, 1½ dokdos, three dokdas, and five kori pieces in his name. The 1½ dokdo is listed with the reservation that this previously unlisted denomination has only recently been reported to me and I have not seen it but there would seem to be no reason for doubting its existence. The three dokda and five kori were similarly unreported until a few years ago; the five kori was first listed in "Modern World Coins", the sixth edition while the three dokda wasn't listed until the seventh edition (1967). As a result, the tram-biyo and dokdo can be considered common while the other denominations are decidedly scarce.

In the name of Edward VII, 1902-10

COPPER

B-115 1 Trambiyo. In center as on B-103 but dagger Type
Y-1 IX. Urdu margin legend:
Cl-47

ایرٹوٹو فیصد ضرب ۱۹۰۲ ج

Edward VII kaisar Hind zarb Bhuj
"Edward VII, Emperor of India, struck in Bhuj".

Rev. Like B-106.

Dates observed: 1909AD/1965SE 1909AD/1966SE

B-116 1 Dokdo. In dotted circles like B-115 but obverse
Y-2 margin legend spaced in four parts.

Cl-46 Dates observed: 1909AD/1966SE

B-117 1½ Dokdo. Probably like B-116.

Y---
Cl-45 Dates observed: 1909AD/1965SE

B-118 3 Dokda. Like B-116 but six-petaled rosettes before
Y-B2 and after the state name as on B-110.

Cl-44 Dates observed: 1909AD/1965SE

SILVER

B-122 5 Kori. Like B-114d but Edward's name as ایرٹوٹو .

Y-A2
Cl-40 Dates observed: 1902AD/1959SE 1906AD/1963SE
1903AD/1960SE 1907AD/1964SE
1904AD/1961SE 1908AD/1965SE
1905AD/1962SE 1909AD/1966SE

A majority of these dates are known only through an Indian dealer's list of several years ago.

(To be continued)

THE REBEL COUNTRY

by Dolores H. Davis



HE RHODESIAN PLATEAU WAS SETTLED BY IRON-USING farmers about 2,000 years ago, displacing or absorbing earlier inhabitants. After the 8th century they started trading gold and ivory to the Arabs on the east coast. Between the 11th and 15th centuries they built the great stone structure of Zimbabwe, near Fort Victoria.

In the mid-15th century the Vakaranga, a branch of the Mashona, moved northward and established a state under their ruler, the Monomatapa. This state extended over the northern and eastern Rhodesian plateau and over the southern Mozambique lowlands.

In the 16th century the Portuguese started sending expeditions to the interior but they never fully succeeded in gaining permanent concessions from the African inhabitants. At the end of the 17th century the Monomatapas and their Portuguese over-lords were overthrown by the Changamires. The Changamires ruled the plateau until the massive Zulu emigration from Natal in the early 19th century. This led to Metabele rule headed by Chief Mzilikazi.

Towards the end of the 19th century increased attention was focused upon the country by European hunters and prospectors. In 1888 a concession was obtained from Lobengula, Mzilikazi's son, giving the mineral rights to the British South Africa Company, headed by Cecil Rhodes. A charter was soon issued by the British government allowing occupation of Mashonaland; this being achieved by a pioneer column in 1890. The Metabele, who also made a practice of raiding the Mashona, soon came into conflict with the pioneers, and in 1893 Metabeleland was occupied. Continued rebellions by the Mashonas and Metabeles against the British South Africa Company's rule proved unsuccessful. The British South Africa Company of Cecil Rhodes, assisted by regular British troops, conquered Mashonaland and Metabeleland. The country was now to be called Southern Rhodesia in honor of its founder (Cecil Rhodes). European colonists followed, and in 1923, when the British government took over the area, they were granted internal self-government. Britain retained only veto power over African legislation and control of foreign affairs.

During the late 1940's African nationalist movements emerged in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Nyasaland (now Malawi). The European colonists persuaded Britain to establish, in 1953, the Federation of Rhodesia, which was effectively and profitably dominated by the European settlers in Southern Rhodesia until 1963. In 1964 Britain allowed the two northern territories to proceed to independence under African majority rule, thus, in effect,

isolating the ruling white minority of Southern Rhodesia. Britain refused to grant independence to Southern Rhodesia unless representative government was assured.

In the 1965 elections the Rhodesian Front, representing white nationalism, won an overwhelming victory. Ian Smith, leader of the Front, was retained as Prime Minister.

On November 11, 1965 his government issued a Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) from Britain. Rhodesia still recognized the British Queen Elizabeth II as sovereign head of the country. But, Great Britain did not recognize this independence and declared the country to be in a state of rebellion. Supported by the United Nations Security Council, Britain retaliated with economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, but stopped short of military intervention. The nations of the world in general observed the sanctions, but Portugal and South Africa disregarded them and provided Rhodesia with oil and other supplies. (NOTE: as a result many countries prohibit import and export to Portugal and South Africa as well as to Rhodesia.)

Rhodesia has been under a state of emergency since mid-1967 and appears to be weathering the hardships of ostracism and sanctions. British-Rhodesian discussions have proved fruitless and Prime Minister Smith took steps to secure republic status for Rhodesia cutting off all ties from the Commonwealth. March, 1970, Rhodesia declared itself an independent republic and does not recognize itself as being a Commonwealth member. Also, on February 17, 1970 it issued its own Republic of Rhodesia coinage and banknotes in the decimal type system.

It is interesting to note that from 1965 until the issuance of the new decimal coinage, Rhodesian coinage and banknotes bore the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, even though Rhodesia was considered to be in a state of rebellion against the Crown of the British government. The last issue of Sterling banknotes, which were printed in Salisbury, Rhodesia, despite sanctions, is considered illegal by the British government. All Rhodesian issue coinage was struck at Pretoria Mint, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa. The Rhodesian pound, and now the dollar, is backed by gold.

On November 11, 1966 gold coins with the Queen's portrait were issued to mark the first anniversary of independence and were sold by the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia for 100 pounds (US \$280.00) a set. The coins were struck from gold mined in Rhodesia. These coins are legal tender but, were sold at such a premium above the face value that nobody would spend them. These coins are not allowed importation, under license or otherwise, to the U.S.A.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations, Official Bulletin, September, 1969 describes the following restrictions placed against Rhodesia under the heading "The importation of coins made of metals other than gold":

"The importation of any coins issued by Southern Rhodesia, at any time, or which were held in that country on or after July 29, 1968, is prohibited by the Rhodesian Sanctions Regulations".

Also, quotation from U.S. Exchange rate system regulations:

"Restrictions imposed pursuant to U. N. Security Council Resolution Nos. 232 (Dec. 16, 1966) and 253 (May 29, 1968) on any transfer of funds to, or on behalf, or for the benefit of any person in Rhodesia (including the authorities thereof)."

Of the 118 member countries of the International Monetary Fund, 53 member countries impose a total restriction of any kind of import or export for Rhodesia. Canada and Denmark allow export of only medical and educational supplies, news materials and books, magazines and periodicals, with all imports prohibited. The United States of America allows, under license, food and humanitarian items. Licenses for other commodities are generally not issued and all imports are prohibited by the U.S.A. United Kingdom (England) required licenses for all import goods from Rhodesia; such licenses are not normally granted. All exports are subject to license and goods exported must be paid for prior to shipment in any non-sterling area currency other than Rhodesian pounds or dollars, or in sterling if specific permission is granted by the Bank of England from the Rhodesian Special Account. Germany has suspended virtually all import, export, transit purchases and capital transactions to Rhodesia. Other countries of the Monetary Fund allow very restricted exports to Rhodesia with little or no imports allowed from Rhodesia.

With the adoption of the new Republic decimal coins, all coins of Southern Rhodesia and The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, except for the 3 pence issue, are being withdrawn from circulation. The 3 pence is equivalent to the new 2½¢ coins, but, will in the near future also be recalled. The new republic decimal coinage does not bear the effigy of Queen Elizabeth II. In comparison to previous mintage figures for Rhodesian coinage, the new decimal type coins are being struck in far larger quantities dated 1970. This will allow for recall of the old coinage that eventually will wind up in the melting pot.

The coinage of Southern Rhodesia and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland currently being recalled was

struck at the Royal Mint, London, England. Uncirculated specimens, especially of the higher denominations struck in silver, are very difficult to locate for most dates.

All in all, with restrictions imposed upon Rhodesia, and the recalling of all former coinage of Southern Rhodesia and Rhodesia and Nyasaland, this series is destined for a very interesting future.

THE NOSE AND THE FINGERTIPS

by Matthew J. van der Voort
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

If a numismatist is traveling abroad he needs his nose and his fingertips to dig up a rare coin. Boasting that I indeed have these two faculties, I would like to relate the following story.

Some 10 years ago I was with my then wife on vacation in Spain. In one of the cities I visited a well known and reputable numismatic dealer, a scarcity in Spain. Included in the coins he showed me was an uncirculated specimen of the Double Sovereign of the Spanish King Charles the Second. The coin in question was a gold piece dated 1694, struck in Brussels. Although there was no possibility to check the rarity of the coin at this dealer's shop, my nose and my fingertips gave me the inclination that I should buy the coin. The price was rather high, 1000 Dutch guilders, about \$300.00 US. Nonetheless I bought the coin, gambling on my instinct that I had struck on something special.

Outside the shop my wife scolded me, stating that it was irresponsible to spend such a large sum on a single coin. It has to be observed that my then wife did not hold very much on numismatics. I told her that I knew what I had done.

Back home in Amsterdam I checked the coin and found that it was a unknown date. Since the coin did not fit into my own collection I took the piece to a dealer in Amsterdam and sold it to him for 4,500 Guilders, thus making a profit of no less than 3,500 Guilders (\$1100.00 US).

Returning home, I told my wife that I had sold the coin. She remarked "And what did it bring you, probably 1,200 Guilders?". "No, darling", I said, "that is your share of the profit and buy you something nice with it."

Apart from the fact that I had a cheap vacation, my wife was satisfied and she never again tried to intervene with my purchases of coins. In this story I certainly will not suggest that wives should stick to the kitchen, the children and the church, but it shows clearly that when you have the right sense for a real rare coin, you should buy it when you can afford it, regardless of the complaints of your wife. If indeed you strike on a "real thing", you can always pay her off with a nice gift.

GEORGE H Australia Pence

Two Obverse Dies--1911-1936

by W. R. Reeves
N. S. W., Australia

The existence of two obverse dies used for the 1930 Australian penny has drawn attention to the importance of these two different dies, which have been used throughout the series of Australian pence 1911-1936.

The coinage prior to 1916, had been executed at either the Royal Mint, London or Ralph Heaton & Sons, Birmingham, and for the years 1911-1915, the London die was used exclusively.

During World War I it was necessary to have the bronze coinage executed in Calcutta because of the pre-occupation of the London Mint with defense commitments. The Royal Mint supplied the Calcutta Mint with master dies and the pence and halfpence were struck for the years 1916-1918. The obverse dies used by Calcutta differed in many minor respects from those of the Royal Mint, London and was designated the Indian die.

When pence were first minted in Australia the master dies were supplied from the Royal Mint, London and the Calcutta Mint. All pence minted in Australia in 1919 were struck from the London die. In 1920 however, the Indian die was used in both Melbourne and Sydney Mints for the first time and from then on until 1931 it was used sporadically, together with the London die. From 1932-1936, the London die was used exclusively.

The chart below gives the difference now known between these two obverse dies, together with the rarity of listed years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Die</u>	<u>Die</u>
1911-1915	London	
1916-1918		Indian
1919	London	
1920	London (rare)	Indian
1921	London (rare)	Indian
1922	London	Indian
1923	London	
1924	London	Indian (scarce)
1925	London	Indian (rare)
1926	London	
1927	London	Indian (rare)
1928	London	
1929	London	Indian
1930	London (rare)	Indian
1931	London	Indian (rare)
1932-1936	London	

LONDON DIE: Obverse, 177 beads. Last stroke of N in OMN aligned between rim beads. Semi-colon after IMP aligned with rim bead.



INDIAN DIE: Obverse, 178 beads. Last stroke of N in OMN aligned under rim bead. Semi-colon after IMP aligned between rim beads.



THE RAJKOT SILVER RESTRIKE

by R. L. Sweeny

In his "Catalog of Modern World Coins", Yeoman lists on page 263 of the current issue, Rajkot Y1, a gold Mohur, 1945. Beneath this listing is the note "Silver restrikes exist". Since restrikes have been common for many Indian coins, this information does not seem unreasonable, and I have seen the "silver restrike" of Rajkot Y1. However, I recently wrote to an Indian dealer in New Delhi and asked him if he could supply me with this silver restrike. I here quote his reply verbatim -- "As regard Rajkot Y1, this is not restrike, but it is privately issued, and forgery in very nice way, one can not judge for fake. Such type of think my firm do not deals. Only genuine coins."

From this I assume that fake Rajkot Y1 "restrikes" exist. The question posed by Yeoman's reference is - do genuine Rajkot Y1 silver restrikes also exist? Can anyone supply any authoritative information on this subject? If genuine silver restrikes do in fact exist, is there any way to tell them from the fakes? Any NI members having information on this are requested to write me at P. O. Box 505, Morton Grove, Ill. 60053.

CYPRUS 100 MILS

by T. W. Sheehan

We all have our own collecting specialty or field of concentration. But occasionally we must deviate from it because something else catches our attention. This has happened to me several times. Once when I received a copy of the book "How to Order Foreign Coins" I decided that it might be interesting to order current coins from countries that were not represented in my collection. Well I received several very beautiful and interesting coins. Out of that group I received one from Cyprus that I find most interesting historically.

The coin, as some of you may have guessed, is the 1957 100 Mil piece. It is the last coin minted by Great Britain for Cyprus. After 82 years (1878-1960) and 98 different coins Cyprus gained her independence and also, naturally, the right to coin her own money.

The Royal Mint, in London, coined 500,000 of these pieces bearing the date 1957. When they arrived in Cyprus one case of 5,000 coins was opened and distributed. It was then decided not to release the others until the supply of 100 Mil coins with the 1955 date was exhausted. When, in 1963, the Republic of Cyprus introduced its own coinage there were still unissued 100 Mil pieces of 1955 in the vault. It was then evident that the 495,000 with the 1957 date would not be needed. Even though they were yet considered as legal tender it was decided that they should all be melted, except for 5,000 pieces. These uncirculated coins were put into a plastic wallet with a card giving the history of the coin, and numbered from one to five thousand.

I plan, in the future, to buy coins that have no relation to the British series that I am working on. I hope other collectors do the same because this is a good way to gain a broader knowledge of numismatics. It also becomes easier to appreciate collections outside our own specialized study.

EMERGENCY MONEY OF THE CITY EGER

A find of necessity money of the City Eger was noted in the March 19, 1971 issue of NEPSZAVA, Budapest.

The notes found were issues of the Municipality of Eger after the debacle of the Hungarian Freedom War against the Hapsburgs. The notes were dated August 15, 1849 and issued for the abolishment of the coin shortage in denominations of 5, 10 and 15 silver krajcar. They were printed in the City-Print of Eger. --Submitted by Dr. Mihaly Kupa--

ARABIC NUMERALS - CAUTION!

by Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.

It appears that we may be inclined to take too much for granted when reading Arabic numerals. The following extract from Robert Clarke should act as a reminder that all might not be as it seems. The numismatist is recommended that in reading the dates more than a cursory glance should be given to the individual numerals. Robert Clarke's letter is quoted as received:

"Part of the Persian problem probably stems from Westerners interpreting the dates incorrectly. I know it took me a little while to recognize them correctly. The 4 and 6 are easily confused hence Yeoman begins certain series with 1304 when they are actually 1306. In a similar manner 6 and 9 often appear almost alike (that was my trouble).

۴ = 4 ۶ = 6 ۹ = 9

If the numeral is not well struck these are easily confused and many times the numerals don't come up in striking.

۲ = 2 ۳ = 3 ۴ = 4

You can see what will happen if the middle tip on the 3 is missing or if the top hook on the 4 is lacking. I once was certain that I had a 2 kran 1303, until I put a powerful glass on it. Another failing I have is that V is just naturally 5 for me - not 7. Others have read the . as 1, not 0."

(Portions reprinted from a letter to Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr. from Robert L. Clarke in Tehran, Iran.)

FRANCIS JOSEPH GOLD COINS CONFISCATED IN HUNGARY

In the February 16, 1971 issue of NEPSZAVA, Budapest a report of gold confiscation from a tourist group was made.

The Hungarian Customs-Officers found two packages of gold coins of Francis Joseph 1 in a bus carrying a Yugoslavian tourist group. The group had traveled into Hungary from Austria with their final destination being Czechoslovakia. Among the "smuggled" coins were about 600 coins in denomination of 100 Kronen and 4 Ducats.

The "smuggled" gold coins weighed 8¼ kilograms and had a worth of 1,700,000 Forint in the Hungarian monetary unit.

After acknowledging their crimes, the 36 Yugoslavian tourists were permitted to leave Hungarian territory. However, the gold coins were confiscated by the Hungarian Authorities according to proposal of the Public Prosecutor. In Hungary, it is severely prohibited to hold gold, deviza, etc.

-- Submitted by Dr. Milica Kupa--

COUNTERFEITS OF THE 1908 RAMA V BAHT

by Albert J. Ruh

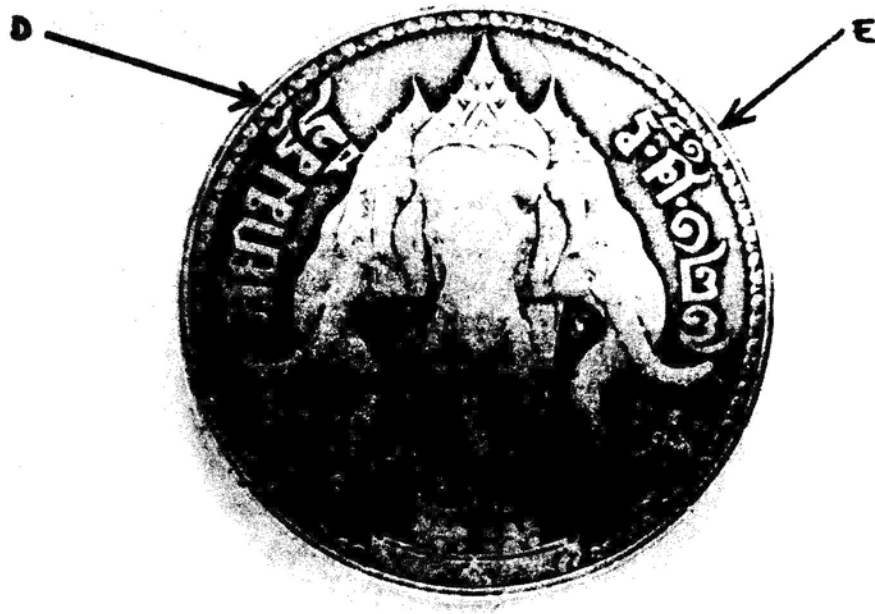
The 1908 Baht coin issued by Rama V upon the completion of the fourth decade of his reign is the rarest of the baht coins placed into circulation. Because Rama V (Chulalongkorn) reigned 42 years, and by following the example of his father, Rama IV (Mongkut), enabled Siam to retain its independence and meet the challenges of an emerging nation, he is called the "Great King" by the Thai people.

Many Thais desire this coin as a remembrance of Rama V and if they cannot afford a genuine coin will knowingly accept a contemporary replica (at a reduced price, of course). Most of these replicas are crudely cast aluminum and can easily be distinguished from authentic coins. However, recently high quality silver counterfeits have become more numerous. These are not so easily recognized.

A magnifying glass is required to check for the indications of a counterfeit coin. The following points will help:



- OBVERSE: A. The tip of the symbol for a silent consonant must not touch the edge design.
- B. The name of the designer should be completely filled out.
- C. The edge design must be clear and sharp.



REVERSE: D. The vowel symbol must be separate from the edge design.

E. The Thai "41" does not touch the edge design.

If the coin meets all the above checks it is probably genuine.

NUMISMATIC NEWS FROM HUNGARY

Announcement No. 36/1971 dated May 20, 1971 in the MAGYAR KOZLÖNY, the official Gazette of the Hungarian People's Republic, stated that a new pure nickel 10 Forint coin will be put into circulation on June 1, 1971. Description of the coin by the Gazette is as follows:

Obverse: in a frame of so-called wolf's teeth is the text 10 FORINT. Below this is the State Arms of the Hungarian People's Republic and the date divided.

Reverse: in a frame as the obverse is visible the legend of MAGYAR NEMKÖZTARSASAG within the liberation monument of Budapest and below the BP, Budapest, mintmark.

The coin is minted from pure nickel with diameter of 28 mm and weighs 8.83 grams. The edge is consisted from stylized leaf motives.

The 10 Forint banknotes, with different dates, will remain in circulation. --Submitted by Dr. Mihaly Kupa--

A VARIETY OF KHIVA 5-TENGA 1337

by Patrick D. Hogan

On Plate 9 of the "NI-GCTA Final Report" (1968) a variety of the Khivan five-tenga piece of 1337 is illustrated (see to right), drawn from a photo on a plate of a Hans M. F. Schulman Mail-Bid Sale.



Djunaid Khan 1918-1920

I have recently received a foil impression of a variety of this coin, listed in Yeoman's "Modern World Coins" as Y-B1 under Soviet Central Asia, which I am reproducing below. This illustration also affords the chance of a correct reading of the reverse of the coin:



۱۳۳۷
فلوس بيش سكه

Falus Bish Sikka (1337)
Copper Five-piece



خوارزم Khwarizm
سلام سلام
دارالام Dār al-
ضرب daribe
۱۳۳۷
Struck at the Seat of Islam
Khwarizm

These coins were issued by the rebel Junaid (Djunaid) Khan. In January 1918 he seized the Khivan government and put to death the ruling khan, Isfendiari, and placed Sa'id Abdullah (Seid-Adulla) on the throne. The new government received recognition from the Tashkent Soviet, but following the end of the Civil War in Russia the Turkestan Communists began intriguing against Junaid Khan. The Red Army finally overthrew him in November 1919. His puppet khan submitted to the new state of affairs, but despite his submission he was deposed on February 2, 1920 and a revolutionary pro-Soviet committee was installed.

The above variety differs principally from the coin of the Schulman sale in the obverse legend in which the words are differently disposed, and the rays in the Sun are fewer. I have not seen a 2-1/2 tenga piece, which would differ in size and weight, and in the numeral of value on the obverse.

The Transvaal Pond of 1898 was countermarked "99" below the bust by the British at Pretoria to stamp it as current equally with the British Sovereign. It is said that only 116 were so countermarked.

COUNTERSTAMPS ON TURKISH COINS

by Kenneth Mackenzie
N.I. #364

I was interested in the article by Patrick D. Hogan concerning the countermarks for Lesbos which appeared in the May issue of the NI Bulletin, and was further clarified in the recent June issue.

I was reminded of the excellent article by Costas Chr. Hadziotis published in *The Numismatist* in October 1970 which dealt with Greek counterstamps in which he mentioned the coins bearing the Ploumari counterstamp in addition to the Vougaro one:



Κοίμησις Θεοτόκου
Ἐφορία Βουργάρου

I have a number of these stamped on the 40 para coin of Abdul Mecid. I wonder if any readers know about the circumstances surrounding the movement of such Ploumari coins to the island of Thasos for use by the Greek Church authorities.

Mr. Hogan's reference to the Mytilene pieces, bearing a similar Turkish counterstamp, is borne out by the first description I know of such a coin, written by Daniel F. Howorth in the *Numismatic Circular* of 1897. The coin he refers to is the 20 para piece of Abdul Aziz minted in Constantinople, and the cartouche stamp contains the inscription:

مدالو بلدیه سی ۱۳۰۱

(See the illustration of my coin below (reduced size) upon which there is also an incuse tughra.)



The traveller and scholar, F. W. Hasluck of course referred to these counterstamps in his paper dealing with the Levantine coinage, which was published posthumously in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1921.

It should be noted that the bronze coins were officially withdrawn from circulation by the Ottoman government under the decree "Meskukat Karanamesi" in 1880, but they remained in circulation and were widely counterstamped.

Any information on the above subject will be sincerely appreciated. Please write to me at the address the NI membership list.